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Halsted and Congress streets. One wonders why some subjects are not considered, e.g., the noise nuisance; also why so little attention is given to some important subjects, as housing.

However, the merits of the book by this well-known publicist so far outweigh the slight criticisms that we may say it is one of the indispensable books for college classes and for all persons interested in municipal sociology.

SCOTT E. W. BEDFORD

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The House on Henry Street. By LILLIAN D. WALD. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1915. Pp. xii+317. \$2.00.

The growth of this New York settlement is here humanly and interestingly related. It is incidentally a source of first-hand observations of the effect of American institutions upon our foreign population in a great city. The daily experiences of a practical social service worker revealed here are "social origins" of some of our most important social institutions, e.g., recreation, trade unions, social centers, public nursing, and widows' pensions. It is an exhibit of a neighborhood center in its varied activities for a New York East Side population.

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Satellite Cities, A Study of Industrial Suburbs. By GRAHAM ROMEYN TAYLOR. New York: Appleton & Co., 1915. Pp. xix+333. \$1.50 net.

This interesting and readable book shows the results of the decentralizing of our population; the reasons for the movement of factories to the suburbs. The emphasis of the work is on the *people*, who go to work in the factories, and how they fare. Industry succeeds in these suburbs, but not so much can be said for the people. The human point of view is not lost sight of in the different chapters. The social and political life of the satellite cities is briefly examined and surveyed, but the author never forgets his theme—How have the people been benefited? He rightly wants the same thought, foresight, and constructive genius used for the people as has been used for the business. He shows how the powerful persons in industry, founding these suburbs, have failed to apply the findings of the science of city-planning and good housing to their creations. Not all satellite cities are studied, but certain types are

selected—Pullman, Gary, Norwood, Granite City, Fairfield, etc. These are briefly compared with English industrial suburbs.

The book is a clear, human study of the domination of business and property rights over the social rights in these new "satellites" thrown off from the city. It should be read by all interested in city-planning, housing, and the growth of suburbs. Captains of industry should read this book.

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Social Heredity and Social Evolution. The Other Side of Eugenics.

By HERBERT WILLIAM CONN. New York. Abingdon Press, 1914. Pp. vi+348.

This is an unusual book for a biologist to write (the author is professor of biology in Wesleyan University), for it argues that civilization rests primarily upon acquired rather than upon inherited characters. Briefly, the central arguments of the book are that man's inherited equipment, consisting of his organic structure and activity tendencies or dispositions (instincts) which are predetermined in this inherited structure (pp. 281-82), does not raise him above the animal plane; while human civilization is the result of an ages-long process of heaping up and socially transmitting wealth and technique—acquired characters. "Human civilization is not present in the human ovum, nor is it present in the nervous system of the newly born infant" (p. 286). With the advent of the human animal there comes a new goal into the world of life (p. 310). "Social advance rather than organic advance has become the goal of evolution" (p. 322). The method of securing this advance has also changed from natural selection, operating among animals, to social selection, which dominates among men (p. 342). In fact, man often has to rely upon his acquired social traits to enable him to overcome some of his strongest animal instincts, so greatly has the direction and content of his evolution changed (p. 331).

If this interesting work were confined to the elaboration and support of this argument most sociologists would probably find themselves in hearty accord, for they have arrived at these conclusions before the biologists. But the secondary arguments of the book are not so free from objection, for in developing these the author in large degree weakens or even contradicts his main contention. His first difficulty arises from his attempt to account for the new or "social heredity" factor in evolution. Apparently he does not regard man's more highly developed